

Treasury has taken no steps of this kind. It turns out that Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and William C. Clegg, chief of the audit division, and that J. W. Porter, assistant pointment clerk of the Treasury, and D. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Secretary's office, who introduced Williams, and vouched for him while under indictment, to have been unclaimed interest business, having been designated by the Secretary to aid and protect owners in collecting their money, and Porter having had charge of the fund in the First Auditor's office.

In 1874 John P. Egglow, then Chief of the Loan Division, Secretary's Office, and William Porter Richardson, obtained a copy of the record of unclaimed interest, much of which was due to parties abroad.

Jasper W. Johnson of Oregon, Secretary of the Liberal Republican National Committee, was appointed in 1876 an Inspector of Customs and kept on the pay rolls several months, receiving several hundred dollars, without rendering any service to the Government. He was sent by Assistant Secretary Conant to

Chief Brooks, becoming disgusted with Brit, dismissed him; but in Brooks' absence Benson, acting Chief, re-employed him to get testimony in another case. Benson publicly denounced Solicitor Rayner for refusing to send worthless charges to the Grand Jury, and carried this so far that Judge Rayner felt obliged to suspend personal intercourse with him and to ask Secretary Sherman to remove him.

Solicitor Rayner being resolved to exercise his power as the head of the Secret Service and to make honest rulings in Treasury law matters, the Treasury Ring were anxious to get rid of him. The Secret Service wanted Assistant Solicitor Robinson in Rayner's place, and laid a plot to work the latter's removal. They induced Brit to go to ex-Gov. Gibbs who represented the surety of Edward B. Taylor, a deceased Indian agent, and try to get him to induce Rayner to write a letter to the District Attorney of Nebraska, demanding the acceptance of a compromise of a claim of \$11,000 for \$185.00. Brit offered him \$1,000 for the letter. He refused. The Dismissal of Brit from Omaha himself. Had it been written, however, it was to be shown to Secretary Sherman to secure Rayner's removal.

The report states that the Secret Service appears to have been used largely for blackmailing purposes and persecution of private individuals, while persons who are employed as agents and test of qualifications provided they have what seems to be information against persons; and that persons of character and reputation who have felt the force of its methods have as a rule declined to put their grievances before the committee, preferring rather to suffer in silence than to encounter the plots they say Rayner would follow their complaints. Solicitor

From August 25, 1865, to May 5, 1873 the Treasury paid to attorneys, agents and informers more than \$1,000,000 from the money which belonged to owners of cotton. One Charles Eams and various partners were paid within the months of 1866 and 1867 \$420,000 by order of Secretary McCulloch. Eams was a partner with John A. Logan, then Representative and now senator from Illinois. In about eighteen months of those years McCulloch caused to be paid to S. H. Kauffman, First Chief of the Cotton Bureau, \$82,000; and Kauffman soon turned up as partner with Boss Shepherd and W. Adams, correspondents of the *New York World*, in the management of the *Washington Star*, which has been conspicuous in defending the District of Columbia Ring and belying the Gleeve investigations. Robert S. Hale of New York was employed as special counsel of the Treasury Department by McCulloch and Boutwell, and was paid \$24,869 for services rendered in the course of the James Frazier investigation. Frazier was employed by Secretaries Richardson and Bristow to aid in adjusting cotton cases under the act of May, 1872, and received for services in the course of two years \$15,613. Beside this, appropriations amounting to \$166,000 have been procured by the Treasury Department in defending the Treasury Department in defending the Secretary and his agents against suits for seizures, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, and the Department of Justice has procured in the same time appropriations of \$285,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the "captured and abandoned property" of \$450,000. The General continues to ask an appropriation for the same purposes of \$25,000 every year, though he

The bulk of the cholera report, a volume of about 600 pages, was furnished, not by Woodworth, but by the Army Surgeon associated with him, Dr. McAllellan. Woodworth made up his report in 1877 in form to show that he had made the hospital service self-supporting, and did not acknowledge that it was not his duty to commit the cholera patients to the city of Baltimore. The charges for care and maintenance of sick seamen were under fifty cents a day, but at New York they were eighty cents, and at Philadelphia ninety, which leaves margin for a nice profit to some one.

by myself; but neither of us were candidates, and neither would consent to a free struggle: so they agreed with the three States that had spoken. Texas, formally represented, acquiesced, and Mr. Davis was elected. I was not on terms with Mr. Davis. He appointed me Secretary of State. I declined to accept it, preferring to go at once to the field. I was urged to reconsider, and at length I did so, fearing that my refusal might be considered as significant of a withdrawal from the Union, and that it might throw my position in the cabinet. The trouble was that too many of our leaders sought such places when they were needed in the field. I secured our recognition as belligerents, established relations with the seceded Southern States, and secured the release of the prisoners. When some other States had joined us, and I felt that the Cabinet should be reorganized, I suggested to Mr. Davis that he ask for the resignation of all the portfolios at all the later States might be represented. He declined to do so, and then said I would resign. I had just acquired this, and I informed the cabinet of what I had thought of do-

### Contesting Wills.

The controversies over Vanderbilt's and Warrent's will has tended to make popular the contesting of wills. One of the best cases is that of Mr. T. W. Waller, Edouette, Pa. He had for years suffered a continuous death from a scrofulous swelling, or "fever-sore" on his limb. A physician could cure, or even give him relief. In his pain and despair, he wills his property to his cure. The physician contested his will, and after repeated suits succeeded in "breaking" it. He then persuaded him to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Under date of December 1877, he writes that "after trying Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, it effected a speedy, perfect, and permanent cure." Read the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. 100-100,000 copies already sold. Price, \$1.00. Address the Editor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

**UTILITATING THE COIN.**—We have re us four silver coins, a dollar, two dollars and a dime, all of which holes pierced through them. It is perhaps, generally known that for a person to subtract a portion of the or gold from coin of the United es so as to make it of less weight or e than it ought to be pursuant to a is a statutory offense, which is puni- ble by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not e than \$2,000. It is a mean thing to il- tigate the coins of the country, even t from the purpose of effecting a lit- gain thereby, as it destroys the beauty their artistic appearance.—*Baltimore*

D., Buffalo, N. Y.